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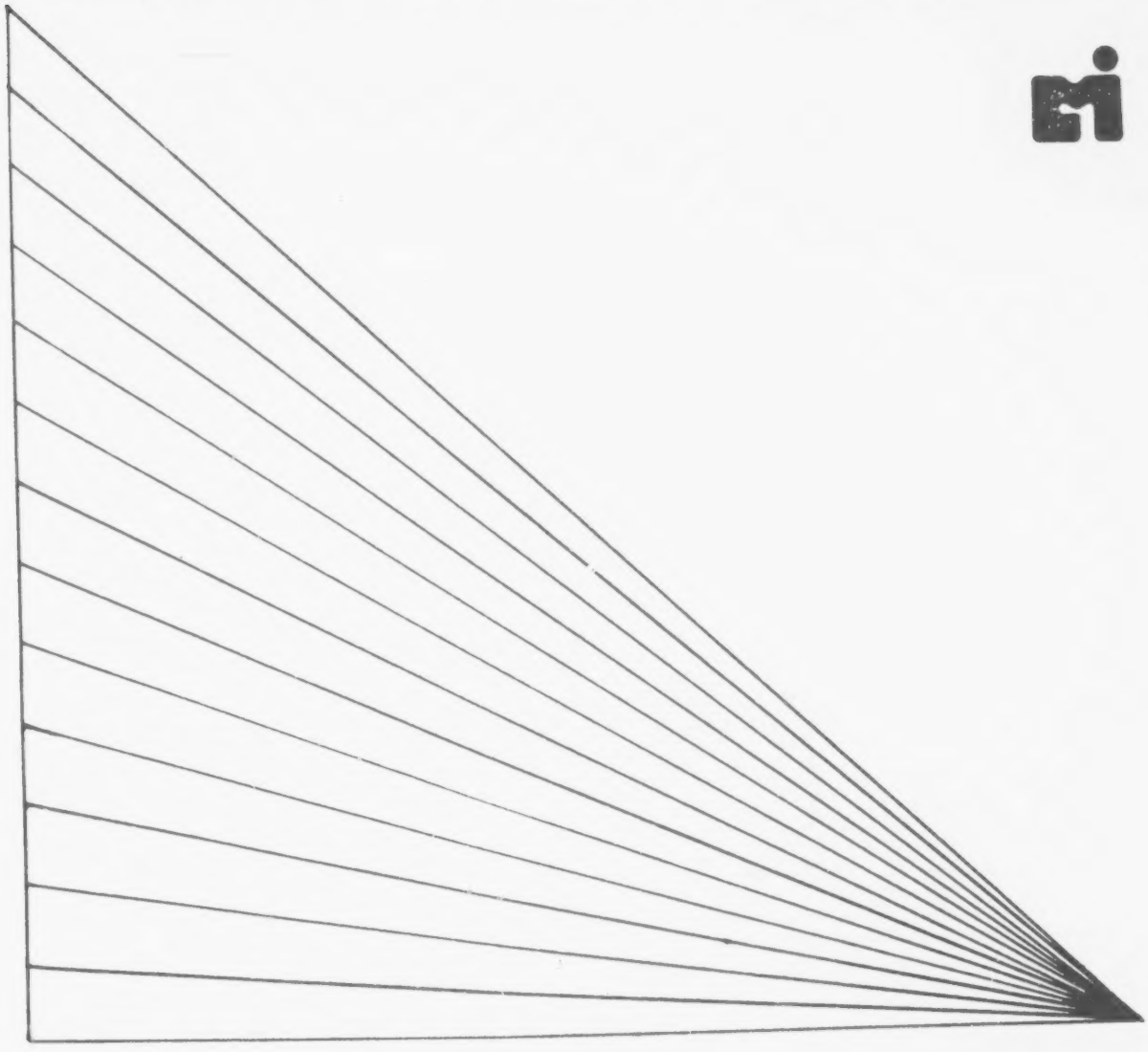
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



MAY, 1984

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

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Department of Employment and Training

Brent M. Johnson
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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MAY, 1984

HIGHLIGHTS

*Maryland's unemployment rate fell from 5.1 percent in April to 4.9 percent in May, the first time the rate has been below 5 percent since September, 1978.

*The civilian labor force increased by 17,452 persons during May, with employment up by 21,368 and unemployment down by 3,916. Employment reached a record breaking level. As unemployment has fallen faster than employment has expanded, the labor force has decreased by 4,288 persons since last May.

*May unemployment rates ranged from 2.5 percent in Montgomery County up to 15.0 percent in Somerset. Nineteen out of the 24 counties had lower rates in May than April.

*Nonagricultural payroll employment was up by 12,700 jobs between April and May. There was hiring in construction, trucking, eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, membership organizations, agricultural services, defense agencies, and public colleges and universities. Layoffs were noted in ship and boat building and repair, personal services, public elementary and secondary schools, and community colleges.

*Average weekly earnings for production workers in manufacturing decreased by $5.17 during May to $377.06. Average weekly hours were reduced by 0.6 hours to 40.5, while average hourly earnings inched up by 1 cent to $9.31.

*Initial claims filed for unemployment insurance decreased by 15.0 percent between April and May, continued claims by 9.6 percent, weeks compensated by 3.6 percent, and the amount of payments by 3.3 percent.

*Job openings filed by employers with the State Employment Service are continuing to surge while the number of active applicants is leveling out.

*The U.S. consumer price index for all items increased during May by 0.3 percent and from last May by 4.2 percent.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

IN May, Maryland's unemployment rate dropped below 5 percent for the first time since September, 1978. It is the lowest May rate since 1974. Rates below 5 percent were the norm before 1975. Then the 1975 recession hit and before the economy fully recovered, the 1981-1982 recession hit. Now after just one year of recovery, the unemployment rate has returned to its low level of 10 years ago.

MAY's rate of 4.9 percent was down by 0.2 from 5.1 percent in April. Last May the rate receded by a greater 0.5 percentage points. The average decline for May since 1970 has been is 0.3.

THE recovery is already one year old, but it is still proceeding at a steady, strong pace. Since January, the unemployment rate has dropped by 1.9 percentage points. Although this is less than the 2.2 percentage point decline in 1983, it is almost double the average 1.1 decline for that period since 1970. The May unemployment rate is lower by 1.9 percentage points than its 6.8 percent level last May, marking the 17th consecutive month of lower unemployment than a year ago. In June, the rate could edge above 5 percent again. The rate tends to average an increase of 0.5 percentage points during June, as summer workers and students enter the labor force in search of employment.

MAY also marks the 28th consecutive month of a higher unemployment rate nationally than in Maryland. The gap is now 2.3 percentage points. The U.S. May rate of 7.2 percent is down by 0.4 from April, a greater decrease than in Maryland. Since January the U.S. rate is down by 1.6, less than in Maryland; and since last May the rate has fallen by 2.6, more than in Maryland because the nation's recovery began half a year later than the state's. In April, 42 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland.

MARYLAND'S May civilian labor force of 2,222,957 persons was up by an estimated 17,452 from April. Employment was up by 21,368 persons and unemployment down by 3,916. The May employment is at a record-breaking level. Last May, the employment increase was less, but the unemployment decrease was almost three times greater. Over the past three months, the labor force has expanded by 29,478 percent. The rise during that period in 1983 was more than twice as much.

THE labor force is now lower by 4,288 persons than its level last May. April's labor force also was lower than a year ago, after 18 consecutive months of increases over the year. Unemployment has been falling faster than employment has been increasing, so some discouraged job-seekers must have dropped out of the labor force. Since last May, employment has risen by 39,103 persons while unemployment has fallen by 43,391.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

EMPLOYMENT increased between April and May with seasonal hiring in construction, eating and drinking places, real estate, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, membership organizations, agribusiness, public universities and colleges, ad defense establishments. There was also some hiring in trucking. Layoffs were noted in ship and boat building and repair, personal services, community colleges, and public elementary and secondary schools. Last May, the hiring was more extensive in manufacturing, construction, trade, and federal government. However, hiring in services was the same in both periods, and state government and transportation/public utilities increased this May as compared with layoffs a year ago. During May, claims filed for unemployment insurance decreased, particularly in construction, manufacturing, wholesale trade, eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, and business services. The greatest number of claims were filed against the industries of special trade contracting, food processing, transportation equipment, eating and drinking places, and business services. Unemployed new entrants and reentrants to the labor force are starting to increase as students and other summer workers seek employment.

BETWEEN April and May, the unemployment rate decreased in 19 out of 24 Maryland counties. The rate increased slightly in Montgomery and Caroline and showed no change in Anne Arundel, Carroll, and Howard. The May rates ranged from 2.5 percent in Montgomery County up to 15.0 percent in Somerset. While in January 10 counties had rates exceeding 10 percent, now there are only Garrett and Somerset. Rates are now less than 5 percent in 9 counties--Anne Arundel, Carroll, and Howard in the Baltimore area; Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's in Washington, D.C. area; Frederick in Western Maryland; and Kent and Talbot on the Eastern Shore. In January, only Howard and the three D.C. counties had rates lower than 5 percent.

THE Baltimore Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate inched down from 5.9 percent in April to 5.8 percent in May. Employment increased by an estimated 9,495 persons as unemployment decreased by 411. Hiring was noted in construction, trucking, eating and drinking places, amusement and recreation services, and defense. Some layoffs were recorded in personal services and in ship and boat building and repair. Baltimore City's unemployment rate also edged down from 7.0 percent in April to 6.9 percent in May. In April, 137 out of 234 metropolitan areas had higher unemployment rates than the Baltimore area.

UNEMPLOYMENT in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area decreased slightly from April's 3.0 percent to May's 2.9 percent. Employment expanded by 5,331 persons as unemployment slipped by 133. There was scattered seasonal hiring in construction, trade, and services along with the start of seasonal layoffs in education.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

WESTERN Maryland's unemployment rate dropped from 8.3 percent in April to 7.5 percent in May, but still registered the highest rate of any Maryland area. Sizable decreases were noted in the rates for Allegany and Garrett counties. Allegany County benefited from less unemployment in construction and in apparel/textiles, chemicals, and rubber/plastics manufacturing. Fewer unemployment claims were filed by Garrett County residents in mining, construction, and food processing. The Western Maryland area saw higher employment in construction and eating/drinking places.

SOUTHERN Maryland's unemployment rate receded from 6.8 percent in April to 6.1 percent in May, while the Eastern Shore's fell from 8.0 percent to 6.4 percent. The rate decreased by more than a full percentage point in Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Somerset, and Worcester counties. Fewer unemployment claims were filed in construction, food processing, apparel and textiles manufacturing, wholesale trade, agriculture, eating and drinking places, and hotels and lodging places. On the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, employment particularly increased in agribusiness, eating and drinking places, and hotels and lodging places.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

THE total 1,748,100 nonagricultural payroll jobs statewide for May represent a new employment record. For the 17th consecutive month, employment is higher than its level a year ago, rising above last May's level by 39,200 jobs. Between April and May, employment increased by 12,700, less than last May's gain of 15,200 jobs. Hiring in March and April also was less than for the corresponding month in 1983, when recovery from the 1981-1982 recession was heating up. However, the hiring this February was so much stronger than last February that the increase of 60,600 jobs between this January and May exceeds the addition of 54,400 during that period in 1983.

AFTER easing down by 500 jobs in April, employment in manufacturing industries inched up by 200 jobs in May. Last May, employment expanded by a greater 1,100 jobs with scattered hiring. This May, seasonal hiring brought an additional 400 jobs to food processing. Returns from temporary shutdowns and other recalls increased apparel/textiles by 400 jobs. The ending of strike activity boosted fabricated metals by 200 jobs. Layoffs, particularly in ship and boat building and repair, reduced transportation equipment by 600 jobs. Scattered layoffs diminished printing and publishing by 300 jobs.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

SINCE last May, manufacturing employment has swelled by 3,300 jobs, marking the 9th consecutive month of higher employment than a year ago. Out of the 19 manufacturing categories, 10 have increased in employment since last May, 7 decreased, and 2 stayed the same. The major expanding industries are nonelectrical machinery (+2,600), electric and electronic equipment (+2,900), and printing and publishing (+1,200). The major declining industries are transportation equipment (-1,800) and primary metals (-1,200).

EMPLOYMENT in nonmanufacturing industries expanded by 58,900 jobs between January and May, with 12,500 of the increase coming in May. During that 4-month period in 1983, jobs increased by a lesser 50,100, but with a greater 14,100 jobs added in May. For the 17th consecutive month, employment is higher than a year ago, rising above the May 1983 level by 35,900 jobs. Over the year, trade has added 12,900 jobs, services 10,500, construction 9,800, state government 1,800, transportation 1,700, finance/insurance/real estate 800, and communications/public utilities 700. Meanwhile, 900 jobs have been lost in local government, 600 in federal government, and 400 in mining.

ALMOST half of the state's gain in employment between this April and May was at trade establishments. Six thousand jobs were added in trade, the bulk of it seasonal at eating and drinking places. Last May, a greater 7,900 jobs were added with more rapid hiring in wholesale trade, general merchandise stores, food stores, and eating and drinking places. Since this February, 19,700 jobs have been added in trade, compared with a more sizable 22,800 during that period in 1983.

CONSTRUCTION swelled by 2,600 jobs with seasonal hiring in May, compared with a greater 3,400 increase last May. Since this January, employment has soared by 14,300, faster than the 10,100 gain during that span in 1983. Service industries added 2,100 jobs during May, swelled by seasonal hiring at hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, membership organizations, and agricultural services. Hiring was the same last May. Between January and May, services has expanded by 11,800 jobs, less than the hiring of 12,600 during that period in 1983. Hiring in trucking added 800 jobs to the transportation industry during this May. Banking and real estate increased finance/insurance/real estate by 700 jobs. Defense agencies benefited from the addition of 700 jobs in federal government. Some hiring by public colleges and universities at the end of the school term boosted state government by 600 jobs. Only local government declined, by 1,000 jobs, as public elementary and secondary schools and community colleges began layoffs at the end of the term.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, nonagricultural payroll employment lost 600 jobs in manufacturing between April and May and gained 7,200 in nonmanufacturing, for an overall increase of 6,600 jobs. This represents a reasonable 52 percent of the hiring statewide. Since last May, jobs have expanded by 15,100, with only 100 of that net gain being in manufacturing. The area accounts for only 39 percent of the statewide annual gain. Between this April and May, 300 jobs were added in the manufacturing category of food processing, while 500 were lost in ship and boat building and repair and 300 in printing and publishing. In nonmanufacturing, 3,700 jobs were added in trade, 1,600 in construction, 600 in transportation, 500 in state government, 400 each in services and federal government, and 300 in finance, insurance, and real estate. Local government decreased by 400 jobs, mostly in education.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

BETWEEN April and May, the average weekly earnings for production workers in manufacturing industries decreased by $5.17 to $377.06. Average weekly hours were reduced by 0.6 hours to 40.5, while average hourly earnings inched up by 1 cent to $9.31. The workweek increased in no industry group during the month. It decreased in stone/clay/glass products, fabricated metals, apparel/textiles, and rubber/plastics because of less overtime work and shorter scheduled workweeks. Average hourly earnings increased by at least 5 cents in seven industries and decreased in six. Since May, 1983, the average weekly earnings have increased by 6.1 percent, while the average workweek has been lengthened by 0.7 hours.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the average weekly earnings in manufacturing decreased by $4.90 between April and May to $400.41, an average higher than the earnings statewide. The average workweek receded by 5 cents to 40.9, while the average hourly earnings were unchanged at $9.79. Since May, the weekly earnings have increased by 6.0 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims for May, 1984 were down 15.0 percent from the previous month as fewer claims were filed by workers from the transportation equipment and optical goods industries. Continued claims decreased 9.6 percent, weeks compensated declined 3.6 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 3.3 percent. The average weekly check amount rose less than one percent to $129.27.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

INITIAL claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were up 7.7 percent and continued claims increased 2.1 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers rose 11.1 percent and continued claims decreased 1.1 percent.

FOR the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, initial claims decreased 13.4 percent, continued claims were down 3.4 percent, weeks compensated rose 2.3 percent, and the amount of payments increased 34 percent. The average weekly check amount increased slightly to $124.54.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

THE Maryland Department of Employment and Training has continued to see a surge in openings at the same time that active applicants appear to be plateauing. Professional, technical, and managerial openings are continuing to decline by 11 percent when comparing March, 1984 to March, 1983. Service openings have almost doubled since December, 1983 but the March, 1984 openings are still 8 percent below March, 1983. Processing openings have declined by 10 percent when comparing March, 1984 to March, 1983. This decline may be attributed to a decline in the food and kindred manufacturing industry's employment decline. The electrical manufacturing industry's employment has been increasing, which may account for the 114 percent surge in benchwork openings and 33 percent in machine trades when comparing March, 1984 to March, 1983. Structural work openings increased by 32 percent during the same period, probably due to the increase in the construction industry's employment -- almost doubling since December, 1983 and increasing by 40 percent when comparing March, 1984 to March, 1983.

TOTAL active applicant file has remained stable when comparing March, 1984 to March, 1983, but the configuration has continued to change. Active applicants who are male or white have continued to decline as active applicants who are females or black continue to increase. Youth active applicants (21 and under) have increased by 30 percent when comparing March, 1984 to March, 1983. There are less youth when comparing March, 1984 to December, 1983. Active applicants who are eligible claimants have continued to decline, both in terms of comparing March, 1984 to March, 1983 and as percent of the total. This decline may be attributable to cutbacks in the extended benefit program.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

AS announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the national consumer price index for all items increased by 0.3 percent between April and May of 309.7. If this rate of change held for a year, it would amount to an inflation rate of 3.5 percent. The index means that a basket of goods which cost $10 in 1967 now goes for $30.97. Since last May, prices have increased by 4.2 percent. During this April, prices had increased at a faster 0.5 percent rate. At 293.6 for May, the index for food and beverages decreased by 0.3 percent from April and by 3.0 percent from last May.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for all items hit 311.3 for May, up by 0.3 percent from April and 5.0 percent from last May. At 295.7, the index for food and beverages was up by 0.5 percent from April and 3.9 percent from last May.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Unemployment Watch, 1970-1983 Annual Averages, United States, Maryland, and Baltimore Metropolitan Area

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised estimates for 1981 for Maryland areas and counties.

Maryland and Local Area Labor Market Analyses--1990, for the state, 10 service delivery areas, and all counties.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

MAY 1984

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MAY	APRIL**	MAY	APRIL**	MAY	APRIL**	MAY	APRIL**	MAY '83
MARYLAND	2,222,957	2,205,505	2,114,119	2,092,751	108,838	112,754	4.9	5.1	6.8
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,084,591	1,075,507	1,022,054	1,012,559	62,537	62,948	5.8	5.9	7.9
BALTIMORE CITY	397,486	394,116	369,879	366,443	27,607	27,673	6.9	7.0	9.3
ANNE ARUNDEL	182,294	180,661	174,309	172,690	7,985	7,971	4.4	4.4	6.3
BALTIMORE	326,920	324,114	308,219	305,355	18,701	18,759	5.7	5.8	8.0
CARROLL	47,522	47,109	45,299	44,879	2,223	2,230	4.7	4.7	5.9
HARFORD	72,786	72,429	68,604	67,967	4,182	4,462	5.7	6.2	7.6
HOWARD	57,583	57,078	55,743	55,225	1,840	1,853	3.2	3.2	4.2
D. C. AREA	814,322	809,124	790,320	784,989	24,002	24,135	2.9	3.0	4.0
CHARLES	45,029	44,781	43,661	43,367	1,368	1,414	3.0	3.2	4.2
MONTGOMERY	356,518	353,801	347,518	345,174	9,000	8,627	2.5	2.4	3.2
PRINCE GEORGE'S	412,775	410,542	399,141	396,448	13,634	14,094	3.3	3.4	4.7
WESTERN MARYLAND	146,656	145,286	135,602	133,283	11,054	12,003	7.5	8.3	11.2
ALLEGANY	35,231	35,641	32,086	32,025	3,145	3,616	8.9	10.1	11.9
FREDERICK	46,395	45,894	44,391	43,826	2,004	2,068	4.3	4.5	7.2
GARRETT	11,969	11,966	10,646	10,358	1,323	1,608	11.1	13.4	14.4
WASHINGTON	53,061	51,785	48,479	47,074	4,582	4,711	8.6	9.1	13.4
SOUTHERN MARYLAND	31,046	30,743	29,163	28,644	1,883	2,099	6.1	6.8	9.3
CALVERT	11,684	11,623	10,781	10,628	903	995	7.7	8.6	12.5
ST. MARY'S	19,362	19,120	18,382	18,016	980	1,104	5.1	5.8	7.4
EASTERN SHORE	146,342	144,843	136,980	133,276	9,362	11,567	6.4	8.0	9.5
CAROLINE	8,472	8,313	7,679	7,536	793	777	9.4	9.3	11.6
CECIL	30,941	31,197	29,037	28,653	1,904	2,544	6.2	8.2	9.4
DORCHESTER	15,277	15,567	14,036	13,952	1,241	1,615	8.1	10.4	12.0
KENT	8,269	8,210	7,885	7,702	384	508	4.6	6.2	8.6
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,073	10,072	9,300	9,243	773	829	7.7	8.2	9.8
SOMERSET	7,380	7,483	6,270	5,988	1,110	1,495	15.0	20.0	20.6
TALBOT	17,554	17,224	17,041	16,707	513	517	2.9	3.0	4.2
WICOMICO	30,782	30,515	29,045	28,599	1,737	1,916	5.6	6.3	8.8
WORCESTER	17,594	16,262	16,687	14,896	907	1,366	5.2	8.4	8.3
UNITED STATES[2]	113,251,000	112,152,000	105,096,000	103,628,000	8,154,000	8,525,000	7.2	7.6	9.8

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2]Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(In thousands)
MAY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	MAY '84	APR. '84	MAY '83	MAY '84	APR. '84	MAY '83
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1748.1	1735.4	1708.9	960.0	953.4	944.9
Manufacturing	214.4	214.2	211.1	140.6	141.2	140.5
Durable Goods	116.3	116.7	112.7	82.7	83.2	82.2
Lumber and wood products	3.5	3.5	3.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Furniture and fixtures	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.2
Household furniture	1.2	1.3	1.2	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.8	7.7	7.2	5.8	5.8	5.4
Primary metal industries	19.8	19.9	21.0	18.1	18.2	19.5
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.4	14.4	14.0	14.3	14.3	14.0
Fabricated metal products	8.9	8.7	8.7	6.5	6.4	6.3
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.7	4.5	4.5	3.3	3.2	3.2
Machinery, except electrical	18.7	18.7	16.1	11.4	11.4	10.6
Special industry machinery	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	39.1	39.1	36.2	27.6	27.5	26.2
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.4	3.4	3.3	*	*	*
Communication equipment	26.4	26.4	25.2	19.6	19.6	18.9
Electronic components and accessories	2.7	2.8	2.3	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	11.0	11.6	12.8	7.4	8.0	8.5
Ship and boat building and repair	3.1	3.5	2.7	2.9	3.4	2.5
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.2	1.1	1.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods	98.1	97.5	98.4	57.9	58.0	58.3
Food and kindred products	23.3	22.9	24.1	11.5	11.2	11.9
Meat products	5.7	5.7	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.0	2.5	2.5	*	*	*
Beverages	4.6	4.5	4.5	2.9	2.8	2.9
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.8	13.4	14.0	8.6	8.7	9.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.4
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.2	2.2	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.9	2.7	2.7	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.8	9.8	9.6	7.3	7.4	7.2
Printing and publishing	26.0	26.3	24.8	13.7	14.0	13.4
Newspapers	6.2	6.2	6.0	*	*	*
Books	3.1	3.1	3.1	*	*	*
Commercial printing	9.9	10.0	9.4	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.6	12.7	13.3	9.9	9.9	9.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.5
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	1.0	1.0	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.0	8.9	9.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Misc. plastic products	4.8	4.7	4.5	3.2	3.1	3.0
Leather and leather products	1.4	1.3	1.5	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
MAY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	MAY '84	APR. '84	MAY '83	MAY '84	APR. '84	MAY '83
Nonmanufacturing	1533.7	1521.2	1497.8	819.4	812.2	804.4
Mining	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	105.5	102.9	95.7	51.2	49.6	44.9
Transportation and public utilities	89.0	88.2	87.0	58.5	57.8	57.9
Railroad transportation	7.1	7.1	7.5	5.1	5.1	5.3
Transportation, except railroads	41.5	40.7	39.8	24.8	24.2	24.7
Trucking & warehousing	25.8	25.0	22.8	*	*	*
Water transportation	4.7	4.6	5.9	*	*	*
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	40.4	40.4	39.7	28.6	28.5	27.9
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.6	26.6	25.8	19.3	19.2	18.6
Electric, gas and sanitary service	13.8	13.8	13.9	9.3	9.3	9.3
Wholesale and retail trade	433.0	427.0	420.1	227.6	223.9	222.7
Wholesale trade	98.0	97.6	93.9	55.4	55.4	54.6
Retail trade	335.0	329.4	326.2	172.2	168.5	168.1
General merchandise stores	40.9	40.9	40.1	20.6	20.6	19.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	97.7	97.0	96.9	59.5	59.2	59.3
Banking	24.4	24.2	24.1	14.5	14.4	14.5
Credit agencies except banks	13.6	13.6	13.6	8.7	8.6	8.7
Insurance carriers	19.8	19.7	19.6	15.0	15.0	14.8
Services	410.7	408.6	400.2	217.6	217.2	214.3
Health services	111.2	111.5	110.2	67.8	67.9	67.5
Private hospitals	57.9	58.1	58.0	39.2	39.3	39.5
Educational services	26.4	26.8	25.8	19.4	19.7	18.8
Private elementary & secondary schools	10.1	9.9	9.8	*	*	*
Colleges, universities, prof. schools and junior colleges	14.0	14.5	13.8	*	*	*
Engineering and architectural services	21.3	21.0	20.3	7.3	7.2	6.6
Total government	396.5	396.2	396.2	204.9	204.4	205.2
Total federal government	130.0	129.3	130.6	53.3	52.9	54.1
U. S. Dept. of Defense	43.2	42.5	42.8	19.4	19.0	19.6
U. S. Postal service	13.6	13.5	13.0	7.2	7.1	6.8
Other federal government	73.2	73.3	74.8	26.7	26.8	27.7
Total state and local government	266.5	266.9	265.6	151.6	151.5	151.1
Total state government	87.1	86.5	85.3	58.0	57.5	57.3
Public universities & colleges	30.1	29.6	29.3	9.0	8.7	8.7
Non-education	57.0	56.9	56.0	49.0	48.8	48.6
Total local government	179.4	180.4	180.3	93.6	94.0	93.8
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	113.6	114.6	114.7	56.3	56.6	57.2
Non-education	65.8	65.8	65.6	37.3	37.4	36.6

1
The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983.

2
Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
1
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
MAY 1984
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY '84	APR. '84	MAY '83	MAY '84	APR. '84	MAY .'83	MAY '84	APR. '84	MAY '83
MANUFACTURING	$377.06	$382.23	$355.41	40.5	41.1	39.8	$9.31	$9.30	$8.93
DURABLE GOODS	431.28	435.97	398.69	42.2	42.7	40.6	10.22	10.21	9.82
Lumber and wood products	274.07	269.18	248.45	41.4	40.6	38.4	6.62	6.63	6.47
Furniture and fixtures	279.72	279.72	261.40	42.0	42.0	41.1	6.66	6.66	6.36
Stone, clay and glass products	407.08	421.72	393.32	44.2	45.2	43.8	9.21	9.33	8.98
Primary metal industries	582.65	583.01	492.50	43.0	42.9	39.4	13.55	13.59	12.50
Fabricated metal products	352.88	401.10	380.70	40.1	42.4	42.3	8.80	9.46	9.00
Machinery except electrical	457.96	457.36	391.48	42.8	43.6	40.4	10.70	10.49	9.69
Electric and electronic equipment	363.36	362.95	349.85	42.3	42.5	41.5	8.59	8.54	8.43
Transportation equipment	501.38	482.05	466.89	41.3	41.7	39.4	12.14	11.56	11.85
Instruments and related products	308.18	318.28	298.38	37.4	37.8	38.5	8.24	8.42	7.75
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	271.74	277.54	261.44	38.6	39.2	38.0	7.04	7.08	6.88
NONDURABLE GOODS	320.88	325.05	311.22	38.8	39.4	39.0	8.27	8.25	7.98
Food and kindred products	310.05	310.42	279.32	39.0	39.9	37.9	7.95	7.78	7.37
Apparel and other textile products	211.80	219.98	205.85	35.3	36.3	35.8	6.00	6.06	5.75
Paper and allied products	323.14	324.69	311.45	39.6	39.5	40.5	8.16	8.22	7.69
Printing and publishing	376.49	376.53	374.22	38.3	38.5	38.9	9.83	9.78	9.62
Chemicals and allied products	418.62	424.69	428.16	42.2	42.3	42.1	9.92	10.04	10.17
Rubber and misc. plastic products	311.40	320.35	315.55	41.3	43.0	42.7	7.54	7.45	7.39
Leather and leather products	183.70	184.40	180.93	35.6	36.3	37.0	5.16	5.08	4.89

Covers an estimated 145,300 production workers.

1
Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
MAY 1984
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY '84	APR. '84	MAY '83	MAY '84	APR. '84	MAY '83	MAY '84	APR. '84	MAY '83
MANUFACTURING	$400.41	$405.31	$377.74	40.9	41.4	40.4	$9.79	$9.79	$9.35
DURABLE GOODS	455.80	462.68	419.21	42.4	43.0	40.7	10.75	10.76	10.30
Stone, clay and glass products	414.04	444.14	399.50	43.4	45.6	42.5	9.54	9.74	9.40
Primary metal industries	592.96	592.52	497.44	43.6	43.6	39.7	13.60	13.59	12.53
Fabricated metal products	363.29	417.51	400.40	40.5	43.4	44.0	8.97	9.62	9.10
Machinery except electrical	405.42	419.08	367.11	43.5	44.3	39.9	9.32	9.46	8.95
Electric and electronic equipment	398.82	399.90	386.06	41.5	41.7	42.1	9.61	9.59	9.17
Transportation equipment	534.14	506.72	472.62	41.6	41.5	38.3	12.84	12.21	12.34
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	253.93	259.46	240.68	38.3	38.9	37.2	6.63	6.67	6.47
NONDURABLE GOODS	329.16	328.50	324.01	39.0	39.2	40.1	8.44	8.38	8.08
Food and kindred products	385.28	366.96	354.24	40.9	39.8	41.0	9.42	9.22	8.64
Apparel and other textile products	217.81	224.00	220.21	34.3	35.0	36.1	6.35	6.40	6.10
Paper and allied products	281.30	285.57	273.16	38.8	38.8	41.2	7.25	7.36	6.63
Printing and publishing	347.26	344.04	341.72	37.1	37.6	38.7	9.36	9.15	8.83
Chemicals & allied products	443.65	448.35	473.76	42.7	42.7	42.3	10.39	10.50	11.20
Rubber & misc. plastic products	282.08	293.19	282.30	41.3	43.5	43.7	6.83	6.74	6.46

Covers an estimated 92,800 production workers

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MAY 1984

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	MAY 1984	APRIL 1984	MAY 1983	MAY 1984	APRIL 1984	MAY 1983
Total Initial Claims	16,889	19,862	19,924	10,045	11,605	10,942
Total Continued Claims	138,608	153,351	218,057	81,435	84,287	134,802
Total Weeks Compensated	130,929	135,849	176,738	79,677	77,848	100,727
Total Amount of Payments	$16,924,698	$17,504,526	$19,947,752	$9,922,763	$9,593,036	$11,955,051
Average Weekly Payment	$129.27	$128.85	$116.83	$124.54	$123.23	$118.69

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	MAY 1984	APRIL 1984	MAY 1983
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	279	259	272
Total Continued Claims	2,424	2,374	2,079
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	231	208	244
Total Continued Claims	1,347	1,362	1,889

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACTIVE APPLICANTS, ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION
MARYLAND

	MARCH, 1984 NUMBER	%	DEC., 1983 NUMBER	MARCH, 1983 NUMBER	%	% CHANGE 1983-1984
ACTIVE APPLICANT FILE						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS	64318	100	70386	64953	100	-1
AGE						
21 AND UNDER	8490	13	8929	6549	10	30
22-39	41137	64	44451	42183	65	-2
40-54	11268	18	12790	12288	19	-8
55 AND OVER	3423	5	4216	3933	6	-13
SEX						
MALE	27919	43	31101	30578	47	-9
FEMALE	36398	57	39285	34361	53	6
ETHNIC						
WHITE *	27905	43	32911	31624	49	-12
BLACK *	35106	55	36054	31994	49	10
HISPANIC	477	1	489	449	1	6
OTHER	829	1	932	789	1	5
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANT	22953	36	29449	34038	52	-33
VETERAN	8823	14	9715	10167	16	-13
HANDICAPPED	2049	3	2373	2415	4	-15
WELFARE	27379	43	29178	27080	42	1
* NOT HISPANIC						
ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS WITH DOT's	58898	100	65715	63045	100	-7
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	4949	8	5588	5493	9	-10
CLERICAL	10704	18	12108	10645	17	1
SALES	1786	3	2180	1987	3	-10
SERVICE	11653	20	12367	10962	17	6
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	589	1	623	545	1	8
PROCESSING	1543	3	1881	2295	4	-33
MACHINE TRADES	2621	4	3213	3719	6	-30
BENCHWORK	2239	4	2582	2375	4	-6
STRUCTURAL WORK	6762	11	8044	9235	15	-27
MISCELLANEOUS	5488	9	6186	6509	10	-16
X-ENTRY	10092	17	10434	8732	14	16
NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL	20398	100	11275	16971	100	20
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	884	4	402	991	6	-11
CLERICAL	4592	23	2416	3492	21	32
SALES	1990	10	1445	1418	8	40
SERVICE	4601	23	2669	5014	30	-8
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	136	1	53	170	1	-20
PROCESSING	753	4	437	834	5	-10
MACHINE TRADES	863	4	361	649	4	33
BENCHWORK	1850	9	962	866	5	114
STRUCTURAL WORK	2572	13	1409	1947	11	32
MISCELLANEOUS	2157	11	1121	1589	9	36
X-ENTRY	---	--	---	---	---	---

NOTE: PERCENTS DO NOT ADD TO 100% BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.
PERCENTAGES ARE OF ALL APPLICANTS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

MAY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MAY 1984	APRIL 1984	MAY 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	558.5	557.5	540.1
Manufacturing*	27.3	27.4	25.1
Printing and publishing	7.9	8.1	7.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.3	1.3	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	8.6	8.6	7.3
Nonmanufacturing	531.2	530.1	515.0
Construction	40.5	40.2	36.0
Transportation and public utilities*	16.8	16.6	15.0
Trucking and warehousing	7.3	7.2	5.9
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.8	6.8	6.6
Wholesale and retail trade*	140.9	140.4	138.0
General merchandise stores	14.6	14.6	14.6
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.5	29.4	29.3
Banking	6.5	6.5	6.3
Credit agencies except banks	4.0	4.0	4.1
Services and mining*	153.2	152.4	145.1
Private educational services	4.5	5.0	5.0
Miscellaneous services	17.9	17.7	17.6
Total government	150.3	151.1	151.6
Total federal government	72.2	72.2	72.0
Total state & local government	78.1	78.9	79.6

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

MAY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MAY 1984	APRIL 1984	MAY 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	112.1	110.5	110.5
Manufacturing	23.2	23.0	23.3
Apparel & other textile products	2.7	2.6	2.6
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1
Leather & leather products	1.1	1.1	1.0
Machinery except electrical	4.9	4.8	3.6
Other manufacturing	12.4	12.4	14.0
Nonmanufacturing	88.9	87.5	87.2
Construction	6.9	6.5	7.0
Transportation & public utilities	7.3	7.3	7.3
Railroad	1.8	1.9	2.0
Transportation exc. railroads	2.9	2.8	2.7
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	27.4	26.8	26.8
Wholesale trade	5.4	5.3	5.4
Retail trade*	22.0	21.5	21.4
General merchandise stores	3.4	3.3	3.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.5	3.5
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	21.2	21.1	21.2
Health services	8.1	8.2	8.1
Educational services	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total government	22.5	22.3	21.4
Total federal government	3.2	3.1	3.1
Total state & local government	19.3	19.2	18.3
State government	4.8	4.6	3.9
Local government	14.5	14.6	14.4

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

MAY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MAY 1984	APRIL 1984	MAY 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	119.7	118.6	114.1
Manufacturing	23.0	22.7	22.3
Food & kindred products*	8.2	8.1	8.4
Meat products	4.4	4.4	4.7
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.1	1.8	1.7
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.1	2.2
Lumber & wood products	1.3	1.2	1.3
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.0
Fabricated metal products	0.8	0.8	1.0
Other manufacturing	8.3	8.4	7.4
Nonmanufacturing	96.7	93.9	91.8
Construction	7.7	7.5	7.2
Transportation & public utilities*	6.8	6.9	6.8
Communication & public utilities	2.5	2.5	2.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	32.5	30.8	30.1
General merchandise stores	2.2	2.2	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.0	3.8	4.0
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	22.0	21.1	21.1
Health services	7.9	7.9	7.8
Total government	23.7	23.8	22.6
Total federal government	4.9	4.8	4.7
Total state & local government	18.8	19.0	17.9

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

MAY 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MAY 1984	APRIL 1984	MAY 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	437.6	436.8	435.8
Manufacturing	52.5	53.1	56.0
Durable Goods*	19.9	20.6	22.7
Stone, clay & glass products	3.0	3.0	2.8
Primary metal industries	5.3	5.4	6.5
Fabricated metal products*	2.3	2.2	2.2
Metal cans & shipping containers	0.9	0.9	1.0
Machinery, except electrical	4.5	4.5	4.2
Electric & electronic equipment	1.4	1.4	1.3
Transportation equipment	1.7	2.3	3.8
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nondurable Goods*	32.6	32.5	33.3
Food & kindred products*	7.4	7.3	8.0
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	5.5	5.4	5.5
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.7	1.7	1.6
Paper & allied products*	2.5	2.5	2.5
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.6	1.6	1.6
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.6	8.5
Commercial printing	3.2	3.3	3.1
Chemicals & allied products*	5.9	5.9	6.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.8	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	385.1	383.7	379.8
Construction	17.5	17.2	15.3
Transportation & public utilities*	34.9	34.7	35.2
Railroad transportation	3.0	3.0	3.0
Transp. except railroads*	11.3	11.1	12.0
Trucking & warehousing	5.5	5.4	5.0
Communications, electric & sanitary services	20.6	20.6	20.2
Wholesale & retail trade*	95.7	94.7	95.2
Wholesale trade	29.2	28.8	28.2
Retail trade	66.5	65.9	67.0
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.6	39.4	39.8
Banking	11.4	11.4	11.7
Credit agencies & other banks	5.4	5.3	5.5
Insurance carriers	9.7	9.7	9.9
Services & mining*	117.1	117.4	114.5
Health services	38.0	38.1	37.7
Educational services	13.6	13.9	13.2
Social services	6.2	6.2	6.0
Misc. services	5.0	5.0	4.7
Engineering and architectural serv.	2.5	2.4	2.3
Total government	80.3	80.3	79.8
Total federal government	13.7	13.7	14.2
Total state & local government	66.6	66.6	65.6
Total state government	29.3	29.1	28.3
Total local government	37.3	37.5	37.3

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

Females and Production Workers[1]
Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[2] by Industry--by Place of Employment
(in thousands)
State of Maryland

JANUARY-MARCH, 1984

Published Industry Title	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
	3/84	2/84	1/84	3/84	2/84	1/84	3/84	2/84	1/84
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1717.2	1699.9	1687.5	774.4	767.4	762.0	--	--	--
Manufacturing	214.7	213.7	212.7	67.2	67.1	66.3	145.5	144.5	143.4
Durable Goods	117.1	115.8	115.2	27.6	27.6	27.2	75.2	73.7	72.9
Lumber & wood products	3.4	3.2	3.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.7	2.7	2.6
Furniture & fixtures	3.1	3.2	3.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.5	2.5	2.5
Stone, clay & glass prod.	7.5	7.2	7.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	6.1	5.8	5.7
Primary metal industries	19.8	19.8	19.5	2.1	2.2	2.2	15.3	15.3	15.0
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.8	8.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	6.6	6.5	6.5
Machinery except electrical	18.4	18.1	17.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	12.6	12.3	12.1
Electric & electronic equip.	39.1	38.9	38.7	14.9	15.0	14.6	17.9	17.6	17.4
Transportation equip.	12.6	12.2	12.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	8.4	8.0	8.0
Instruments & misc. mfg.	4.4	4.4	4.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	3.1	3.0	3.1
Nondurable Goods	97.6	97.9	97.5	39.6	39.5	39.1	70.3	70.8	70.5
Food & kindred products	22.7	22.9	23.0	7.8	7.8	7.9	15.6	15.7	16.2
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0
Apparel & other textile prod.	14.0	14.1	14.2	11.6	11.7	11.7	12.3	12.6	12.5
Paper & allied products	10.0	10.1	9.8	2.7	2.7	2.4	7.9	8.0	7.7
Printing & publishing	26.1	26.1	26.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	17.4	17.4	17.4
Chemicals & allied products	12.6	12.5	12.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	7.9	7.9	7.8
Petroleum & coal products	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.6
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	8.8	8.8	8.7	3.2	3.2	3.1	6.3	6.4	6.3
Leather & leather products	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Nonmanufacturing	1502.5	1486.2	1474.8	707.2	700.3	695.7	--	--	--
Contract construction	96.1	92.8	91.2	9.0	9.0	8.5	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	86.5	86.5	86.0	24.3	24.3	23.9	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	39.1	39.1	39.0	7.1	7.1	7.0	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	40.5	40.4	40.6	15.3	15.3	15.2	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	418.8	413.3	416.4	191.6	188.8	190.3	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	96.9	95.7	95.6	27.5	26.8	26.5	--	--	--
Retail trade	321.9	317.6	320.8	164.1	162.0	163.8	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	41.4	41.1	43.0	29.4	29.2	30.5	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	96.1	95.4	95.6	56.6	56.0	56.0	--	--	--
Services & mining	408.1	403.7	400.1	233.0	231.0	227.9	--	--	--
Total government	396.9	394.5	385.5	192.7	191.2	188.9	--	--	--
Total federal government	129.8	129.9	130.2	59.1	58.7	59.5	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	267.1	264.6	255.3	133.6	132.5	129.4	--	--	--

[1]Production Workers: include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2]The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 5,500 employers.